



# Upcoming Events: WE NEED YOUR HELP!

## Adopt a Township; Inventorying our Right-of-Ways

DCIST is looking for volunteers with keen eyes who enjoy a Sunday drive! This is an opportunity to explore a new area of the county.

Many concerned citizens have asked DCIST "what about all the Phragmites in the roadways!?"

Until now we have been targeting controlling phragmites on our shorelines where there are rare and sensitive environments that are home to many threatened species. Since many weeds are transported in vehicle wheel wells along right-of-ways, including public enemy #1, *Phragmites australis*, we now want to target those Door County right-of-ways.

Please help DCIST in learning **where** there is phragmites in ditches along roadways and **how much** there is. We hope to specifically target the Southern Door area in mapping populations along State and County roads. Please contact **Marne** at **920-839-2802** if you are interested in participating and would like to set up an equipment training date.

### Please Mark your Calendars for Right of Way (ROW) Mapping Training:

- Friday Nov 11<sup>th</sup> at 11am, Tornado county park on CTH DK
- Saturday Nov 12<sup>th</sup> at 10am, Tornado County park on CTH DK

### Phragmites Mapping Workshop

With an almost complete inventory of the Phragmites along Door County shorelines, we are looking to obtain the last of the information on the Southern Door bay side.

### Mark your calendars for November 20th at 8:30am. Join DCIST at Sugar Creek County Park.

 After, we will meet at Rites Cove (2733 Bay Rd) to watch the Packers destroy the Buccaneers.

\*For any questions regarding upcoming volunteer opportunities, please contact Marne Kaeske at 920-839-2802

### PLEASE JOIN US:

### Invasive Species Control Planning

**When:** Monday November 21st, 2pm

**Where:** Bjorklunden

Docent and volunteer Jane Whitney will present a success story of invasive species planning and control efforts on Lawrence University's Bjorklunden property in Baileys Harbor. A workshop will follow for friends' groups and homeowners associations interested in developing an invasive species plan for their property. All land management leaders and stewardship groups are invited and encouraged to participate! We will address peninsula-wide invasive species problems and threats, discuss best management practices, and learn about local resources. All input, questions, and concerns are welcome.

**All interested folks are welcome to join us- whether you are seeking planning help or have control projects to share. Please let me know by November 14th if you plan to join us. Contact Marne: [marne@ridgessanctuary.org](mailto:marne@ridgessanctuary.org)**



### Buckthorn

The **number one woody invasive species** threat in the upper Midwest are the **common and glossy buckthorns**. Now naturalized in much of North America, it was first brought over from Europe and Western Asia for ornamental purposes.

Buckthorns **prefer disturbed areas, open areas** and **moist soils**, but have a **wide range of tolerance**. It can impact an ecological system in a variety of ways: It has an **unusual phenology**, which means it leafs out early in the spring and drops its leaves very late in the fall. Because buckthorn leaves are thin and brittle, **forest floor litter layers are eliminated** where there used to be a thick insulating layer of maple and oak leaf duff. Also, **song birds as opportunistic eaters** will feed on the buckthorn fruits, although they are nutrient poor, and **facilitate its dispersal** along migratory corridors.

Buckthorn growth **rates are exponential** and can shift forest composition in as little as 3-5 seasons. In Door County we are seeing buckthorn establishment along the Bay Shore escarpments and deciduous forests, and also along riparian areas around interior wetlands.



**Glossy Buckthorn** (*Frangula alnus*) has dark oval shaped leaves, with 8-9 veins form the center vein. It prefers wetter habitats.



**Common Buckthorn** (*Rhamnus cathartica*) has finely toothed leaves, a "thorn" on the apex of their stems, and black clusters of berry-type fruits.

**Buckthorn Control:** **Hand pulling** is effective if there are low numbers of seedlings and it does not cause a lot of disturbance. For a **chemical control option**, glyphosate is a universally effective herbicide, although there are other options. A **foliar spray** is most cost effective for dense infestations of seedlings. A **cut-stump application** is successful year-round, except for spring. **Basal bark herbicide treatments** work best when treating trees greater than 6" in diameter. If you have further questions about controlling buckthorn on your property, contact DCIST for resources or to schedule a land owner visit **920-746-5955**.

One of the main problems following buckthorn control efforts is the re-establishment of buckthorn as seedling monocultures. For this reason, DCIST is a part of a small research project studying which **rates** of herbicide are most effective, what **type** of herbicide has the least damage to non-target species, and what **species diversity** exists following treatment. We will present our findings at the North Central Weed Science Society conference this December in Milwaukee.